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while in *F. taxifolius* and *F. osmundoides* it is of less thickened cells and but one or two cells wide. *F. exiguus* can be placed in this class though not always so closely and uniformly defined. It has a marginal row of cells lighter and more pellucid as well as more nearly square or less irregular than the remaining leaf-cells. I had made a note of this when first finding the species several years ago, and have used it since as a help in distinguishing the two closely allied species. It is just as apparent in the example from the Musci Alleghanienses. In the drawing of the leaf *F. exiguus* in Sullivan's *Icones Muscorum*, Pl. 23, Fig. 9, this feature is not clearly brought out, and the margin does not differ essentially from the remaining cells of the leaf, only slightly more uniform perhaps. The squarish and more uniform size of the marginal row is more apparent in the plate accompanying the original description in the *Memoirs of the American Academy*, n. ser. iii, Tab. 11, B Fig. 2, though as Sullivan viewed it, it was with "foliis immarginatis," as compared with the "lamina limbata" of *F. minutulus* figured on the same plate. Leaves with a border row of pellucid cells of this character, whether called immarginate or marginate, are readily distinguished from those with the margin of *F. minutulus*. As remarked above on the leaf of *F. Bambergeri*, where the border with the linear type of cells was absent, there was an appearance of the other type.

Comparing the two in other respects the leaves of *F. exiguus* are more shortly and abruptly pointed, maintaining their width more fully to near the apex, making a shortly acuminate or acute leaf. Its capsule is commonly thicker in proportion to its length, the operculum with a shorter and stouter beak. In both the teeth are very papillose but in *minutulus* they are exceedingly long and slender, more so than in any considered in this paper, and so deeply cleft that one or both parts, though apt to be unequal, may be four times the length of the basal portion. In *exiguus* they are about twice the length, appearing less deeply divided though the basal part may be as broad as in *minutulus*. The trabeculae in *F. minutulus* are mainly horizontal but vary to oblique: or the projections may even take the spiral and somewhat thickened forms, the latter features quite exceptional as I have found them. In *F. exiguus* the spirally thickened form becomes more obvious, but as it is an inconstant character in both its value is not great in distinguishing them from each other, though on account of its quite uniform presence in *bryoides*, *inconstans* and *incurvus*, it is useful in separating the two from these.

In conclusion I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mrs. Agnes Chase, of Washington, D. C., for the drawings and for copies of descriptions, and to Mrs. Elizabeth G. Britton and Prof. W. G. Farlow for the gift or loan of specimens.

Chicago, Ill.

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CATHARINEA CRISPA IN MAINE.

ALICE L. CROCKETT.

It is a pleasure to announce the discovery of a station for *Catharinea crispa* James, in Maine, it not having been reported before from this State, nor so far northeasterly as this. It was found in fruit in Camden, Maine, 44° N. lat, 69° W. long., in a pasture near the bank of a large brook, on knolls where six years ago a growth of alders had been cleared away. The altitude is about 200 feet. For its determination I am indebted to Mr. E. B. Chamberlain. Prof. J. Franklin Collins, in his list of New England plants, *Rhodora* 8: 131, 1906, gives only Massachusetts as definitely possessing it. See also *Rhodora* 9: 74, 1907.

Camden, Maine.